





**Bucks County Gazette:**  
JAMES C. THOMAS, Editor.  
Office—No. 48 Radcliffe St., cor. Walnut St.  
BRISTOL, PA.  
Thursday, June 14, 1877.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Single copies, 5 cents.  
One year, \$2.00.  
—The legislature of Minnesota has restored capital punishment. It was abolished by the legislature of 1870.  
—Now that the blue-glass mania has subsided, people have taken to eating celery, on the theory that it is a cure for nervousness.  
—A London telegram says Mr. Smith, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, now in London, has called a meeting of the English stockholders for the 10th inst., to address them on the condition and prospects of the road.  
—Mr. Kassen has been offered the mission to Austria, which it is understood he would originally have preferred had it been vacant when he was appointed Minister to Spain, and he has accepted the former, James Russell Lowell has been offered, and has accepted, the Spanish mission.  
—The business of Vice President, the Springfield Republican remarks, is tolerably healthy. Except Lincoln, who was shot at 56, and Polk, who died at 64, not one in the list (Grant of course excepted), failed to reach 65, while Jefferson, Madison, and the Adamses, and Van Buren passed fourscore.  
—Lieut. Fred. Grant, son of General Grant, has been detailed to select a government mill route from the Missouri river to the Black Hills. He will be accompanied by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Governor of Dakota Territory. Lieut. Grant will make reports to Gen. Sheridan at Chicago, who will then forward it to the department at Washington.  
—Miss Kate Claxton is represented as having assured a *Waldorf* correspondent that, after her agent had engaged the Indianapolis Opera House, the owners of the building had the idea of so low in the scale of superstition, as the plantation owner's practice of sleeping with a horse about his neck; but it doesn't look like that any one will take the negative of the question. "Is our civilization a failure?"  
—It has become understood in diplomatic circles that England is negotiating with Turkey for the purchase of the island of Crete. By this Turkey will acquire a large sum for war purposes, and England will acquire another important maritime position in the Mediterranean. Engineers and scientists are now exploring the island, with a view of reporting to an English company upon its mines and other resources. This company will aid in the purchase by paying the British Government a large sum for lands and rights.  
—A Washington correspondent says Secretary Sherman is evidently determined to pursue the even tenor of the way to resumption marked out by Congress without allowing himself to be disturbed by the clamor of opposition. He said on Thursday, in conversation upon the subject, "I am simply carrying out an act of Congress and under no circumstances will I be repeating or extending the time fixed by the act for a resumption of specie payments. I shall proceed to execute the law as I find it in the statute books."  
—Five Boston confectioners were arrested recently upon a charge of using substances injurious to health in the manufacture of candy. The arrest, says the *Boston Commercial*, "is a notable example in the confectionery trade, and has also caused a little chagrin, from the fact that Boston confectioners have until recently been celebrated throughout the country for its freedom from deleterious ingredients. Whether all of the parties who were arrested were guilty of offense charged against them seems doubtful, but that some of them were, will probably be established at their forthcoming trial in the Superior Court."  
—According to a communication written by a Nebraska lady to the *Woman's Kingdom*, of Chicago, numbers of strong, healthy and able-bodied women are earning a good livelihood and laying by a competency for the future, by farm life on the plains of Nebraska. Many of these female farmers have taken up their farms in the last year, and are now beginning to reap both men and women, and notwithstanding the grasshopper scourge, which has afflicted the State, many a widow with a dependent family is to-day cultivating her farm, rearing her larder, tending her dairy, and thus providing for her family and securing for herself a competency that cannot be gained in the factories or salerooms of the East, nor even in the school rooms or "behind the footlights."  
—The Government on Saturday, at Washington, contracted with the Syndicate for the sale of the four-and-half percent bonds up to \$200,000,000. The contract involves the abandonment of the remaining \$100,000,000 authorized by law, and the substitution of the entire four per cent bonds authorized by the act of Congress of 1870. One purpose of the new arrangement is the application of the funds to pay the interest on the bonds, and, as looking to a resumption of specie payments at the time specified in the law. The agreements entered into on Saturday close out the four-and-half per cent loan and place on the market the four per cent loan, with a foundation subscription of twenty-five millions of dollars. A condition of the contract is that the people shall have a chance for thirty days to take as many of the new four per cent bonds as they want at par value.  
—The first steam engine was introduced into France in 1789. On account of the Revolution and the consequent check of industrial enterprise, the manufacture of steam engines by French workmen did not assume much importance until 1824. The number of stationary engines had increased in 1832 to 6,000, requiring 75,000 registered horse power; in 1835 to 25,000, requiring 215,000 registered horse power; and now they represent 1,500,000 registered, or 4,500,000 actual horse power, doing the work of 31,000,000 men, or of nearly ten times the available mechanical industrial population of the country. In 1788 the cost of manual labor in manufactured products was 60 per cent, the raw material costing 40 per cent. Now these proportions are reversed, the annual production being about 12,000,000,000 francs. There is, therefore, an annual saving of 6,000,000,000 francs in consequence of the use of steam engines and improvements in machinery.  
—On the 24th of May the last of what was so long known as Table Rock, at Niagara, broke off and fell into the river. The mass weighed nearly fifty tons, and up to 1870 over four thousand names of visitors had been carved upon it. The part which fell on the 24th contained only half of the original rock, the rest having fallen in. On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1850, a surface of the rock, supposed to be the size of half an acre, forming the bed of Maiden, Wald, Rock, and was precipitated into the lower channel below. The crash was heard for a distance of five miles, and the effects to the immediate neighborhood resembled the shock of an earthquake. The water running under the rock is supposed to have caused the fall on the 24th. The shock when the rock struck the water was distinctly felt three miles from the fall. Several of the trees that stood on the rock are now standing place on the river as well as their original places on the rock.

**THE WAR.**  
No important movements and no decisive engagements have taken place during the week. The Russians have not yet crossed the Danube, but they are augmenting their forces. In Asia Minor they are steadily gaining on the Turkish forces, the latter aiming to keep up communication between Trebizond and Erzerum.  
The Montenegrins are maintaining a spirited defense against the Turks.  
There have been many rumors of an effort to restore peace. A despatch to the *London Standard* (pro-Turkish), dated Constantinople, June 6, and received by way of Athens, says: "The peace party grows stronger. The Grand Vizier and Safvet Pasha are very anxious to make peace before fresh complications arise. At a council held on Monday last the Sultan himself proposed to negotiate for peace. The address of the Sultan's Pasha, however, prevailed. But if the Asiatic campaign proves disastrous, both the Sultan and the nation will give up peace."  
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**WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11th, 1877.**  
**EDITOR GAZETTE:**—With the advent of a new administration and a change of policy, the interest which usually only centers at the National Capitol, during the fashionable season and session of Congress, remains unabated. With restoring the autonomy of sovereign states, with attempts, at least, to reform the civil service and to do other extraordinary things, the President and the Executive Departments are kept in a state of lively activity. Outside of the usual order of things there has been considerable disturbance over the President's letter to Garfield on withdrawing from the Senatorial contest in Ohio, and about the latter's chances for the Speakership. This subject was very thoroughly discussed in March last, and it was believed, finally disposed of. The same parties, however, evidently had up for fight for their sensation hoppers, have resurrected the old corpse more than once. Garfield, usually dispassionate, this time too hastily jumped at a conclusion, in denouncing the publication purporting to contain the essential features of the letter, as false in every word and line. Charles Foster, R. D. Hayes' member of Congress, said a few days ago, Garfield's telegram will require a great deal of re-creation before an explanation could be made. "The President, we know of a certainty, did write a letter, but not exactly as the sensation mongers had it. Unfortunately the President did not keep a copy of the letter, nevertheless, he says he made no promises of aid to Garfield for the Speakership, but only said his chances were fair. Garfield has the letter, and has shown it to several persons here, but said persons are now perplexed as to whether the letter did or did not profess Executive co-operation for the speakership for Garfield, in the event of Gen. James A. G. Pulling out of the Senatorial list, which would certainly have made him a noble Senator, to open the way for Stanley Matthews. Garfield now refuses to give out the letter. The incredulous say that Garfield too old a bird to be caught by such chaff, the logical sequence of which is that the President did offer to aid to secure Garfield the Speakership if he would not antagonize Matthews for the Senate. This part of the understanding has been fulfilled, but the Speakership part of the contract is now further strained by a letter from which indicates both, Yea, and Nay, and, is a continual rebuke to this selfish day and generation. But our eyes are at last opened by the grinning skeleton of prospective bankruptcy, making most ominous sounds in carelessly kicking his heels against an empty treasury, and now with what desperation we are scrambling for votes! We have begun to see the signs of a new era, an almost universal system of departmental investigations, and where it will end is one of those things that "no fellow can find out." First, there is the Municipal Commission appointed by the Legislature to search out the most glaring faults in our city government. These gentlemen have been holding daily sessions for the past three months, but as yet have evolved nothing of which the public is cognizant. Then the Water Department is being investigated by a committee of Councilmen, the Gas and Tax departments ditto, much actual reformation having been accomplished in the last mentioned offices, where fortunes might have been stolen annually, and in some cases, before, before any one suspected a leak. Our system of convict labor is being assiduously inquired into by another committee, and to make things more moral, the Government has just favored with a commission to overhaul the Philadelphia Custom House. This body will get to work during the early part of this week. The members of the Commission are evidently in earnest, and may succeed in doing something more practical than discharging a few clerks and cutting down the salaries of efficient officers. Economy is a very good thing, but a Uncle Dick to the contrary notwithstanding, if they can invent some plan to render smuggling in all its forms, and stealing in any form impossible, I will let you know and send you photographs of the heroes. I had a dozen other investigating bodies are now seeking for some royal road to hellfishness in many different directions, but have as yet planted no mile post. The Building Inspectors indeed made reports on the unsafe condition of most of the theatres, but all remain in statu quo except one that burned down. This week the Inspectors are paying friendly visits to the hotels, and in the course of time will make a report which will be accepted, and unless a fire occurs the hotels like the theatres and the man with a fork leg, will all "go on the same as before."  
Many of your readers have doubtless some painfully vivid recollections of Philadelphia bucksters, who make dreams of millions at sunrise, and track the scene of hearing at all hours of the day, with vocal advertisements of their stock in trade. Their voices certainly are not musical nor their action elegant, but they have their uses in a great city; for they sell by very reasonable prices, and what is more important, bring their previous credit to your door. They are, of course, serious competitors of the more proper, and the most despicable of the low-souled, being so endeavored by the liberal use of money and the services of several amateur politicians to drive the 4,000 bucksters from the streets. But their efforts failed ignominiously, for last Thursday Council passed an ordinance, which instead of prohibiting, actually legalizes the traffic. Though as a class the bucksters are not liked, simply because of the incessant noise and persistent bad rigging, the people sided with their recent struggle for existence, and, of course, the peep-show vendors were victorious.  
A murder case of peculiar interest was decided in the courts last week. A high-faloot, highly-bred boy of thirteen years of age was on trial for stabbing and killing another boy a year or two his senior. The evidence showed that the prisoner, Willie Green, was so delicate in health and glib in appearance that he was made a but for ridicule and abuse by the other boys, and whenever he ventured out unprotected, he was persecuted by the more robust companions who were known to him. Willie was on his way to church on Sunday, when he was stopped by several of the boys in the neighborhood, and at length, goaded into retaliation, he drew his pocket-knife and stabbed one of the aggressors, who afterwards died. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter with a recommendation to the mercy of the court, and Judge Briggs gladly availed himself of this action by making the term of imprisonment only 15 months. The boy, at the direction of the court, was taken to the prison in a street car, instead of the van, and was doubtless kindly treated during his confinement. Judge Briggs is a handy fellow to have around in a civilized community, but the more judicious you can get into a law, the better for society.  
The detectives who have been working up the Elm Station mystery, have had some curious experiences, and from present indications are not yet out of the woods. The body of the murdered man was first positively identified as the last remains of Henry Holly, the evidence being most conclusive, but in searching for the murderer of Holly they stumbled across Holly's car, instead of the van, and was doubtless kindly treated during his confinement. Judge Briggs is a handy fellow to have around in a civilized community, but the more judicious you can get into a law, the better for society.  
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Many of your readers have doubtless some painfully vivid recollections of Philadelphia bucksters, who make dreams of millions at sunrise, and track the scene of hearing at all hours of the day, with vocal advertisements of their stock in trade. Their voices certainly are not musical nor their action elegant, but they have their uses in a great city; for they sell by very reasonable prices, and what is more important, bring their previous credit to your door. They are, of course, serious competitors of the more proper, and the most despicable of the low-souled, being so endeavored by the liberal use of money and the services of several amateur politicians to drive the 4,000 bucksters from the streets. But their efforts failed ignominiously, for last Thursday Council passed an ordinance, which instead of prohibiting, actually legalizes the traffic. Though as a class the bucksters are not liked, simply because of the incessant noise and persistent bad rigging, the people sided with their recent struggle for existence, and, of course, the peep-show vendors were victorious.  
A murder case of peculiar interest was decided in the courts last week. A high-faloot, highly-bred boy of thirteen years of age was on trial for stabbing and killing another boy a year or two his senior. The evidence showed that the prisoner, Willie Green, was so delicate in health and glib in appearance that he was made a but for ridicule and abuse by the other boys, and whenever he ventured out unprotected, he was persecuted by the more robust companions who were known to him. Willie was on his way to church on Sunday, when he was stopped by several of the boys in the neighborhood, and at length, goaded into retaliation, he drew his pocket-knife and stabbed one of the aggressors, who afterwards died. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter with a recommendation to the mercy of the court, and Judge Briggs gladly availed himself of this action by making the term of imprisonment only 15 months. The boy, at the direction of the court, was taken to the prison in a street car, instead of the van, and was doubtless kindly treated during his confinement. Judge Briggs is a handy fellow to have around in a civilized community, but the more judicious you can get into a law, the better for society.  
The detectives who have been working up the Elm Station mystery, have had some curious experiences, and from present indications are not yet out of the woods. The body of the murdered man was first positively identified as the last remains of Henry Holly, the evidence being most conclusive, but in searching for the murderer of Holly they stumbled across Holly's car, instead of the van, and was doubtless kindly treated during his confinement. Judge Briggs is a handy fellow to have around in a civilized community, but the more judicious you can get into a law, the better for society.

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